

University of Montana

## ScholarWorks at University of Montana

---

Graduate Student Theses, Dissertations, &  
Professional Papers

Graduate School

---

1956

### Foreign born population in Montana 1870-1900

John Reynolds Stenson  
*The University of Montana*

Follow this and additional works at: <https://scholarworks.umt.edu/etd>

**Let us know how access to this document benefits you.**

---

#### Recommended Citation

Stenson, John Reynolds, "Foreign born population in Montana 1870-1900" (1956). *Graduate Student Theses, Dissertations, & Professional Papers*. 5214.  
<https://scholarworks.umt.edu/etd/5214>

This Thesis is brought to you for free and open access by the Graduate School at ScholarWorks at University of Montana. It has been accepted for inclusion in Graduate Student Theses, Dissertations, & Professional Papers by an authorized administrator of ScholarWorks at University of Montana. For more information, please contact [scholarworks@mso.umt.edu](mailto:scholarworks@mso.umt.edu).

FOREIGN BORN POPULATION IN MONTANA  
1870 - 1900

by

JOHN REYNOLDS STEINSON  
B.A., College of Idaho, 1953

Presented in partial fulfillment of the  
requirements for the degree of  
Master of Arts

MONTANA STATE UNIVERSITY  
1956

Approved by:

Milton Palmer  
Chairman, Board of Examiners

W. B. Foster  
Dean, Graduate School

May 17 1956  
Date

UMI Number: EP40678

All rights reserved

INFORMATION TO ALL USERS

The quality of this reproduction is dependent upon the quality of the copy submitted.

In the unlikely event that the author did not send a complete manuscript and there are missing pages, these will be noted. Also, if material had to be removed, a note will indicate the deletion.



UMI EP40678

Published by ProQuest LLC (2014). Copyright in the Dissertation held by the Author.

Microform Edition © ProQuest LLC.

All rights reserved. This work is protected against unauthorized copying under Title 17, United States Code



ProQuest LLC.  
789 East Eisenhower Parkway  
P.O. Box 1346  
Ann Arbor, MI 48106 - 1346



# TABLE OF CONTENTS

|   | Page |
|---|------|
| INTRODUCTION . . . . .  | 1    |
| I. CHINESE IN MONTANA, 1870-1900 . . . . .                    | 8    |
| Chinese in Montana's Counties in 1870. . . . .                | 10   |
| Chinese in Montana's Counties in 1880. . . . .                | 13   |
| Chinese in Montana's Counties in 1890. . . . .                | 15   |
| Chinese in Montana's Counties in 1900. . . . .                | 16   |
| II. IRISH IN MONTANA, 1870-1900 . . . . .                     | 17   |
| Irish in Montana's Counties in 1880 . . . . .                 | 19   |
| Irish in Montana's Counties in 1890 . . . . .                 | 21   |
| Irish in Montana's Counties in 1900 . . . . .                 | 22   |
| III. GERMANS IN MONTANA, 1870-1900 . . . . .                  | 23   |
| Germans in Montana's Counties in 1870 . . . . .               | 24   |
| Germans in Montana's Counties in 1880 . . . . .               | 25   |
| Germans in Montana's Counties in 1890 . . . . .               | 26   |
| Germans in Montana's Counties in 1900 . . . . .               | 27   |
| IV. BRITISH AMERICANS IN MONTANA, 1870-1900 . . . . .         | 28   |
| British Americans in Montana's Counties in 1870. . . . .      | 29   |
| British Americans in Montana's Counties in 1880. . . . .      | 30   |
| British Americans in Montana's Counties in 1890. . . . .      | 31   |
| British Americans in Montana's Counties in 1900. . . . .      | 32   |
| V. NORWEGIAN, ENGLISH & WELSH IN MONTANA, 1870-1900 . . . . . | 33   |
| Norwegian, English & Welsh in Montana in 1880. . . . .        | 35   |
| Norwegian, English & Welsh in Montana in 1890. . . . .        | 36   |
| Norwegian, English & Welsh in Montana in 1900. . . . .        | 37   |
| SUMMARY OF MONTANA IN 1870 . . . . .                          | 38   |
| SUMMARY OF MONTANA IN 1880 . . . . .                          | 40   |
| SUMMARY OF MONTANA IN 1890 . . . . .                          | 43   |
| SUMMARY OF MONTANA IN 1900 . . . . .                          | 46   |
| BIBLIOGRAPHY . . . . .  | 56   |

# LIST OF TABLES

| TABLE   | PAGE |
|---|------|
| 1. Montana's Population, (1870-1880) . . . . .      | 47   |
| 2. Montana's Population, (1890-1900) . . . . .      | 48   |
| 3. Foreign Born in Montana (1870-1880) . . . . .    | 49   |
| 4. Foreign Born in Montana (1890-1900) . . . . .    | 50   |
| 5. Foreign Born in Montana's Counties in 1870 . . . | 51   |
| 6. Foreign Born in Montana's Counties in 1880 . . . | 52   |
| 7. Foreign Born in Montana's Counties in 1890 . . . | 53   |
| 8. Foreign Born in Montana's Counties in 1900 . . . | 54   |

## INTRODUCTION

### PRE-CENSUS POPULATION AND CONDITIONS IN MONTANA

There is something peculiarly fascinating in the tales of the years when the mountains, plains, and valleys of the great state of Montana were practically unknown territory. The old stories of the lives of those who left their eastern and southern homes between 1803 and 1870 for the Northwest are very stirring. The young men who dared leave their homes and start for the "Land of the Tardy  
<sup>1</sup>Sunset" were fully as brave and adventurous as the crusaders of Europe. How well these daring men—adventurers, trappers, fur traders, gold seekers and others—have succeeded is an interesting tale.

After President Thomas Jefferson brought about the Louisiana Purchase, he commissioned Meriwether Lewis and William Clark to explore part of the new addition. They found Montana a land of life—vegetable, animal and human. The men already there were with the fur companies and had gathered wealth from the lakes, streams  
<sup>2</sup>and valleys in the years past.

The story of the adventures of Lewis and Clark greatly excited the 1500 inhabitants of St. Louis, western headquarters of the fur  
<sup>3</sup>trade. No one then suspected that the distant mountains of the new

---

<sup>1</sup>Harriman, Alice, Pacific History Stories, p. 3

<sup>2</sup>Ibid, p. 36

<sup>3</sup>Stout, Thomas, Montana—Its Story & Biography, p. 61

territory contained gold. (The single article of natural wealth was fur. The period of the fur trade had considerable significance to Montana. The tales of the vast numbers of fur bearing animals to be hunted in the plains and mountainous regions caused adventurous souls to rush in and the area was then open to exploration.

The conquest of the great plains resulted in the killing of an amazing amount of wild life very quickly. While we may question the indiscriminate slaughter of millions of buffalo within a few years, these animals had to go before beef cattle could take their place on the range, to form the basis of a civilized community.

While the destruction of the animal, with the sanction of the army, made the Indian dependant,<sup>4</sup> the fur trade itself had almost no civilizing effect; indeed, in many cases the result was the opposite. This was due partially to the fact that the West seemed to draw off exuberant, young, unattached men. (The Eastern fur companies and traders discouraged farming and permanent development of any scale, since it would interfere with the natural habitat of the fur bearing animals. This period paved the way for exploration, which in turn brought the gold seekers and agriculturists.

From the year 1841 to the year 1860 the Indian reigned supreme in the mountains and eastern plains of Montana,<sup>5</sup> and while thousands of adventurers were heading westward over the Oregon Trail during these years, only a few entered the boundaries of what is now Montana. Their goal was the gold fields of California or the rich agricultural valleys of Washington and Oregon.<sup>6</sup>

---

<sup>4</sup>Stout, Thomas, *Montana-Its Story & Biography*, p. 81

<sup>5</sup>Harriman, Alice, *Pacific History Stories*, p. 26

<sup>6</sup>Historical Society of Montana, (1907)



The territory of Montana was between the two lines of early travel across the continent. To the North, the fur traders from Montreal, passing through Lake Superior to Lake Winnipeg, and thence up the Saskatchewan, across the Rocky Mountains, to the Flat Bow River, proceeded down the Columbia. At a later date, but earlier in the nineteenth century, adventurous traders from St. Louis and New York, passing up the Platte River and through the South Pass, crossed Green River to the Lewis Fork of the Columbia and passed Fort Hall down toward Astoria. Montana remained mostly unexplored.<sup>7</sup>

The story of Montana as a separate and distinct part of the United States begins in 1803 when France turned over the province of Louisiana to the American Government. The province was divided into the Territory of New Orleans and the district of Louisiana, the latter being little more than a geographical expression. This was not a practical arrangement and continued in effect only one year because settlers were flocking to the new land. In 1805 the District was raised to the rank of Territory, with the same name. Its capitol was fixed as St. Louis. As Louisiana Territory, it continued until 1812, when the name of Louisiana passed to that of the State that now bears that name. What had been the Territory of Louisiana became the Territory of Missouri.

Missouri Territory continued as a political unit until the march of population into this new frontier created a need for state government. In 1821 the State of Missouri came into existence and the remaining portion of Missouri Territory was set apart as Indian Country. It was planned to make this all one great Indian reservation and would be a permanent settlement for the troublesome frontier Indians. This

---

<sup>7</sup> Historical Society of Montana, (1907)

remained as such until 1854, when the two territories of Kansas and Nebraska were created. Fort Union and Fort Benton were thus placed by legislation in Nebraska Territory. This large part of Montana remained a part of Nebraska Territory until March 2, 1861. At that time the Dakota Territory was created, by legislation, out of the Nebraska Territory.

As early as 1843, American pioneers were moving into the Oregon Country, which was under joint occupation with the British. In 1848, two years after Britain and the United States had settled their territorial claims, Congress created the Oregon Territory and it remained as such until 1853. Many settlers were establishing themselves along the shores of Puget Sound, so, for good government, it was necessary to divide Oregon Territory into the two territories of Oregon and Washington. A free homestead law was filling Oregon up with settlers and it became a state in 1859, with practically the same boundaries it has today. This act of Congress, defining the boundaries of the State, turned back to Washington Territory all of what is now Idaho and all of Montana that lies in the Columbia basin.

Then came the advance of the mineral frontier into Idaho and Montana. There was need of government closer at hand than Olympia, Washington. On March 3, 1863, Congress passed a bill creating Idaho Territory. Events moved rapidly on the mining frontier in those days. The discovery of Alder Gulch sent over ten thousand gold seekers into the new area in a course of six months. Other gold discoveries added to this flood of population during the summer of 1863. Before fall the people of this gold field area demanded a government of their own.

---

They were then in Idaho. Lewiston, the capitol, was too far away to render competent government. Congress was appealed to for help. Sidney Edgerton, then Chief Justice of Idaho Territory, was sent to Washington, D.C. to lobby for the creation of a new territory. He was successful and the Territory of Montana came into existence on May 26, 1864.<sup>8</sup> In 1865 a movement toward statehood was started, but not until 1889 was the act consummated. The settlement of the State has therefore been recent.

The early pioneers sought, as they pushed the frontiers of settlement westward, the rich fields and abundant pasture of the Oregon and Washington Valleys. The plains region was regarded as "the great American desert"<sup>9</sup> and the great mountain ranges of the American Rockies held for them very little attraction. At this time there appears to have been little thought of the hidden riches of the mountain valleys, although as early as 1840, Father De Smet knew of gold in the area.<sup>10</sup>

The discovery of gold at Sutters Mill in California in 1848 appears to have changed all this. Here was the possibility of great wealth and independence at one fortunate stroke. This then, appears to be the reason for the westward migration in the 1850's and years that immediately followed. The forty miners of California became the fifty miners of Pikes Peak, once the findings in California were dissipated. The diggings in Colorado were disappointing and many men were forced to seek further for the fulfillment of their hopes for riches.<sup>11</sup>

When gold was discovered in Idaho and the richness of the discoveries on Grasshopper Creek was advertised (such secrets were

---

<sup>8</sup>Abbott, N.C., Montana in the Making, Ch. XIV  
<sup>9</sup>Smalley, E.V., History of the Northern Pacific Railroad, p. 81  
<sup>10</sup>Fogarty, K., Story of Montana, p. 27  
<sup>11</sup>Abbott, N.C., Montana in the Making, p. 143

difficult to keep in mining communities) thousands of eager prospectors came to the Montana mountains. Previous to these, the first people into Montana were "a trickle of French-Canadian trappers, British and American fur traders, and missionaries. Such men seldom marry and

settle in the country and never in groups".<sup>12</sup> Michael Leeson in his History of Montana, published in 1885, lists eighteen Frenchman as

settlers of Fort Benton and along the Sun River.<sup>13</sup> A.K. Mc Clure writing in 1869, came upon a Frenchman named Lloraine, at Ten Mile Creek, near Virginia City, who had begun to trade with the Indians in 1848 and in 1869 seemed to own all the ranches, cattle, horses and mules for fifty to one hundred miles along the valley. The Rev. S.S. Tuttle says:

In the winter of 1862-3 there were 373 males and 37 females in and near Bannock, and 37 men and 2 women at or near Fort Benton, making a total of 410 males and 39 females in all in that part of Montana, then in Dakota, east of the mountains. In the same winter there were 69 males and 9 females in Missoula County, making 194 males and 26 females in that part of Montana; a total population, in all, for Montana of 604 males and 65 females. Six years later he writes that Helena had a population of 5,000 people.<sup>14</sup>

Placer miners followed the trappers, coming in from the West, from the South, from Minnesota and states in the Mississippi Valley, partially due to the aftermath of the Civil War.<sup>15</sup> Sudden wealth was not the only reason that prompted many of these men to come to Montana at this time. The Civil War had been going on for two years. Some men did not want to fight for either side. Many came from regions that had been fought over by the contending armies. Their property had been destroyed and they probably took this means of getting a

---

<sup>12</sup>Merriam, Ethnic Settlements in Montana, p. 37

<sup>13</sup>Tuttle, D.S., Memoirs of a Bishop, p. 37

<sup>14</sup>Ibid, p. 81

<sup>15</sup>Merriam, Ethnic Settlements in Montana, p. 9

new start in life. However, many were in search of quick wealth and were an unstable population.<sup>16</sup>

Alder Gulch, of which Virginia City was the principal town in 1864, had a population of 11,493. Bannock was the territorial capital and had nearly as many people. A few years later they were deserted.<sup>17</sup> The history of bonanza camps is much the same all over the West.

It was a strangely mixed group of people who came to Montana in the early years. The foreign born migration into Montana was spurred on by Governor Ashley, who wrote in 1870:

"After my appointment as Governor of Montana, I visited New York for the purpose of acquainting myself with the means which were being employed by other states to secure a portion of the desirable immigrants. I found that Wisconsin, Minnesota and Kansas had appointed Commissioners of Immigration and I learned that the young state of Minnesota had succeeded in securing a large immigration of Norwegians, Swedes and Germans-- a population industrious, frugal, and admirably adapted to her rigorous climate.

Anxious to promote the best interest of Montana, I selected Benno Speyer to act as Montana's Commissioner of Immigration. He prepared a circular to be used in Europe at once and to translate and publish it in both German and Norwegian. However, I do not believe cheap Chinese labor to be the first or greatest want of Montana. The coolie laborer has no family to support, he has no interest in our society or government. The importation of such persons is a crime against free government".<sup>18</sup>

Economic expediency, however, overruled Governor Ashley and by the time of the first Federal Census in 1870, the Chinese were the leading ethnic group in Montana.<sup>19</sup>

---

<sup>16</sup>Merriam, Ethnic Settlements in Montana, p. 9

<sup>17</sup>Ibid, p. 20

<sup>18</sup>Historical Society of Montana (1907)

<sup>19</sup>Ninth Census of the United States, 1870, Pop. Table I-VII

## CHAPTER I

### CHINESE IN MONTANA, 1870-1900

In 1870 the Ninth Decennial Census of the United States<sup>1</sup> enumerated the Chinese in Montana at 1683 persons. This was 9.1 per cent of the state's total population and 24.5 per cent of all the foreign born groups. The Chinese had 253 more people than the next closest foreign born group, the Irish.

There were very few Chinese in the United States before 1850. The United States immigration statistics show only one Chinaman was admitted.<sup>2</sup> Approximately 20,000 Chinese arrived in the United States in 1852 and almost 13,000 in 1854. This influx appears to have been due to both a push and pull impetus. The destitution and ruin resulting from the Taeping Rebellion<sup>3</sup> and the need for cheap labor in the United States to help build the first Transcontinental railroad.<sup>4</sup> The first arrivals were received without prejudice and even with enthusiasm. Coolidge said they were an unobtrusive, industrious people and due to industrial necessity<sup>5</sup> race antipathy was subordinated.

These people probably came from the west for a number of reasons. In 1860, a few short years after their mass migration into the United States, gold was found in Deer Lodge and the great gold rush into the Montana and

---

<sup>1</sup>Ninth Census of the United States, (1870), Pop. Table I-VII

<sup>2</sup>Eighth Census of the United States, (1860), Pop., p. 618

<sup>3</sup>Taft, D.R., Human Migration, p. 75

<sup>4</sup>Ibid, p.76

<sup>5</sup>Coolidge, M.R., Chinese Migration, p. 81

6

Idaho regions was starting. The Chinese people were highly valuable as general laborers. However, as in all frontier regions there were very few females in the settlements so the Chinese served in their place as cooks and laundrymen while the white prospector staked claims and sought gold.<sup>7</sup> Undoubtedly, the first Chinese were attracted to the western regions of the United States due to the discovery of gold and the following Gold Rush in California in 1848.<sup>8</sup> Also, the Central Pacific Railroad which was building towards the mountains, had Chinese laborers for nine out of every ten of its workers.<sup>9</sup>

The following chart will show the number increase and/or decrease in the Chinese population in Montana between the years of 1870 and 1900:

| <u>YEAR</u> | <u>TOTAL<br/>NUMBER</u> | <u>PERCENTAGE OF<br/>POPULATION</u> | <u>PERCENTAGE OF<br/>FOREIGN BORN</u> | <u>NUMBER INCREASE<br/>AND/OR DECREASE</u> |
|-------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1870        | 1883                    | 9.1                                 | 24.5                                  |  |
| 1880        | 1756                    | 4.5                                 | 15.3                                  | - 127                                      |
| 1890        | 2564                    | 1.3                                 | 5.7                                   | - 808                                      |
| 1900        | 1557                    | *                                   | 2.8                                   | - 1007                                     |

\*Less than 1 per cent

---

<sup>6</sup>Abbot, N.C., Montana in the Making, p. 525

<sup>7</sup>Coolidge, M.R., Chinese Migration, p. 78

<sup>8</sup>Taft, D.R., Human Migration, p. 75

<sup>9</sup>Brown & Roucek, One America, p. 316

## CHINESE IN MONTANA'S COUNTIES IN 1870

The Chinese of Montana in 1870 grouped around the six counties of Deer Lodge, Lewis and Clark, Madison, Missoula, Meagher, and Beaverhead. These counties are in the valleys of the Missouri, of the Yellowstone, the Jefferson, the Big Hole, and the Clark's Fork of the Columbia and were the convenient highways by which Montana was first entered and explored. These rivers and their tributaries brought the gold down from the inaccessible mountains and gave riches to the placer miner for whom the Chinese labored.

From 1865 to 1870 there was an era of great prosperity in Deer Lodge County. During this period the placer mines produced more than \$20,000,000 in gold dust from gulches as follows:<sup>10</sup>

|              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| Gold Creek   | \$2,000,000 |
| Ophir        | 5,000,000   |
| Mc Clellan   | 1,600,000   |
| Lincoln      | 1,200,000   |
| French Gulch | 1,000,000   |
| German Gulch | 3,000,000   |
| Washington   | 1,500,000   |
| Deer Gulch   | 2,600,000   |
| Scattering   | 2,000,000   |

The valleys were well settled with prosperous ranchers. The town of Deer Lodge was the center of education and refinement for the territory.<sup>11</sup>

Deer Lodge County received its name from the Indian *It-Soo-He-In-Car-He*, the lodge of the white-tailed deer. Anaconda, its county seat, got its name from

H.A. Hickey, who gave his discovery the name "Anaconda" because when a soldier in the army of the Potomac, he had read one of Horace Greely's editorials which said that Mc Clellan was enveloping Lee's army like a giant Anaconda. The word stuck in Hickey's memory. Given lightly to a silver mine, it became a name to conjure with in the copper world.<sup>12</sup>

---

<sup>10</sup>Stuart, Granville, Forty Years on the Frontier, pp.33 & 34

<sup>11</sup>Ibid, p. 35

<sup>12</sup>Connolly, The Devil Learns to Vote, p. 86



This county had the largest number of Chinese. They totaled 776, which was 41.2 per cent of all the Chinese in the state of Montana.

Lewis and Clark County, located in the east central portion of the state, was previously known as Edgerton, after the Chief Justice of the Idaho Territory; but the name was changed by his enemies by the Act of December 20, 1867.<sup>13</sup> This county had the second largest number of Chinese. They totaled 660, which is 35 per cent of all the Chinese in the state.

Madison County is on the southern border of the state. It was first created as a county by the Act of January 16, 1864, of the first Legislative Assembly of Idaho Territory,<sup>14</sup> and had 229 Chinese within its borders. These three counties, Deer Lodge, Lewis and Clark, and Madison had 68.2 per cent of all the Chinese in the state.<sup>15</sup> These were the counties so wealthy in placer mines, so it can be presumed that the Chinese grouped around these areas to reap the quick riches or when prevented from mining, acted as laborers around the camps while the white men prospected and staked gold claims.

It would appear that many of the Chinese were rural people and would have attempted to go into the agricultural pursuits for a livelihood. They settled in areas which were irrigated by many rivers, and large pasture lands afforded excellent grazing for cattle and sheep. Probably the reason the Chinese did not engage in stock raising was that there was little value in raising beef animals unless they could be sold. The local

---

<sup>13</sup> Stout, Thomas - Montana, Its Story & Biography, p. 760

<sup>14</sup> Ibid, p. 762

<sup>15</sup> Ninth Census of the United States, Pop. Vol. I, Table XXX, p. 774

market could use only a limited supply of beef and the nearest railroad for shipment of their livestock was the Union Pacific far to the south at Corrine, Utah. Consequently, food was freighted in from Salt Lake and provisions of every kind became scarce. Potatoes sold for 65¢ per pound, bacon \$1.00 per pound, sugar 85¢ per pound, tea \$3.00 per pound, butter \$1.75 per pound, and flour \$27.00 per crt. On the Twentieth of February there was a big raise in the price of flour from \$27.00 to \$40.00 and up and up until it had reached \$150.00 per crt. Beef was<sup>16</sup> quite plentiful and sold for fifteen cents per pound. So, in all probability, the Chinese were forced into other economic endeavors.

It took three factors to bring stock raising to its own right in Montana. These factors were: (1) The passing of the buffalo; (2) The Indians confined to their reservations; and (3) The coming of the railroad. These factors were the beginning of the cattle boom in Montana—the days of bonanza ranching.

---

<sup>16</sup>Stuart, Granville, Forty Years on the Frontier, p. 28

CHINESE IN MONTANA'S COUNTIES IN 1880

The Tenth Census of the United States, taken in 1880, showed that Montana had a total population of 39,159 people.<sup>17</sup> This was a numerical increase of 15,464. The Chinese dropped from first to third place among the ethnic groups. They totaled 1,756 people or 4.5 per cent of the total population. This was 15.3 per cent of all the foreign born in Montana but was a numerical decrease of 127 Chinese people. It appears that when the placer mines began to wane, and quartz, a more permanent type of mining took its place, the Chinese began to suffer the brunt of labor attacks. American miners objected to their competition and imposed a special tax<sup>18</sup> on all Chinese engaged in mining. This was due, in part, to the acute unemployment situation on the West Coast following the completion of the Transcontinental Railroad. This led Congress to adopt the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1862.<sup>19</sup> This act was a radical departure from the American policy of open immigration.

It appears that even prior to this act the Emancipation Proclamation of 1863 extended citizenship to aliens of African nativity and persons of African descent,<sup>20</sup> but the implication stops there. It remained for the courts to categorize all Chinese as persons ineligible for American citizenship. The California courts gave a negative, discriminating and racial implication to the Chinese.<sup>21</sup> This anti-Chinese agitation in California, which carried over to Montana, was then the indirect outgrowth of the failure of the federal reconstruction policy in the south. This Chinese stereotype was basically nothing more nor less than the Negro

---

<sup>17</sup>Tenth Census of the United States (1880), Pop., p.518

<sup>18</sup>Coolidge, H.R., Chinese Immigration, p. 806

<sup>19</sup>Smith, Carlson W., As quoted by Everett V. Stonequest in The Marginal Man, p. 88

<sup>20</sup>Hellman, M.R., History of the South, p. 223

<sup>21</sup>Survey Graphic, Vol. 36, #1 (Jan.1947) p.22

stereotype imported to the West Coast and fixed upon Chinese immigrants. This, without a doubt, caused the Chinese to seek homes and jobs in other less prejudiced areas.

In this decade the largest numbers of Chinese lived in Deer Lodge County. They totaled 702, which was 39.7 per cent of all the Chinese in the state. Many were also found in Lewis and Clark County. Here they numbered 353, which was 20.1 per cent of all the Chinese in the state.

Madison County had 262 Chinese; this was 14.9 per cent of their people living in the three counties of Deer Lodge, Lewis and Clark, and Madison. These counties had the few productive placer mines left in operation and as in the past decade these miners needed laborers to tend their camps, do their cooking and other menial chores. Many Chinese left the waning gold camps in Idaho and made the trek to the Black Hills of Dakota Territory where gold had been discovered in 1874.<sup>22</sup> The Chinese, then, in this decade followed the same labor patterns as they did in the 1870's.

---

<sup>22</sup>Abbott, Montana in the Making, p. 526

### CHINESE IN MONTANA'S COUNTIES IN 1890

In the year 1890, the Eleventh Census of the United States showed Montana's population to be 142,924.<sup>23</sup> This was a numerical increase of 103,765. The Chinese had ranked third in foreign born groups in 1880 and although they showed a numerical increase of 808 people in the year 1890, they dropped into sixth place among the foreign born groups. These people had a total population of 5,278, which is 12.8 per cent of all the foreign born groups within the state and 4.0 per cent of Montana's total population. The numerical increase was probably due to the entry of Montana by the Utah Northern Railroad and the Northern Pacific in 1881. It would be expected that many of the Chinese stayed because in 1883, one year later,<sup>24</sup> the Northern Pacific was completed to the Pacific Coast. Due to the anti-Chinese legislation, especially in California, many of these people stayed to take jobs on the large cattle ranches that were beginning to grow in Montana. The year 1880 was the beginning of great movement of trail herds of cattle from Texas.

The Chinese were to be found in largest numbers in the counties of Lewis and Clark, Silver Bow, Deer Lodge, and Missoula. Lewis and Clark had 606, or 31.4 per cent of all the Chinese in the state. Silver Bow had 23.9 per cent of all the Chinese. Their numbers in this county totaled 589. Deer Lodge had 452 Chinese, 17.7 per cent of all the Chinese in Montana. Missoula County had 406 of these people or 14.9 per cent of all the Chinese in Montana. These four counties had 86.9 per cent of all the Chinese in the state.

---

<sup>23</sup><sup>23</sup>Eleventh Census of the United States, 1890-Pop., p.521  
<sup>24</sup><sup>24</sup>Abbott, H.C., Montana in the Making, p. 527

#### CHINESE IN MONTANA'S COUNTIES IN 1900

In the year 1900, the Twelfth Census of the United States showed Montana's population to be 243,329, a numerical increase of 100,405 people for the past ten years.

The Chinese population totaled 1,555 or less than one per cent of the total population and again, as in 1880, they were in sixth place among the foreign born in Montana. They showed a numerical decrease of 1,007 people. Their total number of 1,555 was 2.3 per cent of all the foreign born in Montana.

The greatest number of Chinese were found in Silver Bow and Lewis and Clark Counties. They had 376 and 323, respectively, which was 24.1 per cent and 20.6 per cent

## CHAPTER II

### IRISH IN MONTANA, 1870-1900

In the year 1870 the Ninth Decennial Census enumerated 1,630 Irish people in Montana. This was 7.9 per cent of Montana's total population and 21.2 per cent of all the foreign born in the state.

The tide of Irish immigration reached its flood during the 19th Century when

"not enough ships could be found to carry those fleeing to America. The harsh religious, trade, and navigation acts throughout the country."<sup>1</sup>

America became a place of refuge for the Irish when the repeated failure of their chief crop—the potato—caused a serious famine. America was also a political sanctuary where the Irish independence<sup>2</sup> movement thrived in safety.

The Irish appear to have grouped around the large Eastern cities<sup>3</sup> where their unskilled labor was in great demand. However, due to the business recession occurring in the Eastern states it was politically expedient that these hard working, but now unemployed people, know of the advantages offered in the Western states. The cry of gold caused many of these indigent people to seek their fortunes in the new land. Many went to work on the Union Pacific Railroad then pushing<sup>4</sup> westward from Omaha. This brought the Irishman to the Western states, and once there he stayed. There was little advantage in returning to an area that was economically depressed and the Pacific seaboard states needed very little labor once the railroad was completed. The mountain

---

<sup>1</sup>Hourich, Isaac, A., Immigration and Labor, p. 338

<sup>2</sup>Ibid, p. 340

<sup>3</sup>Brown & Roucek, One America, p. 316

<sup>4</sup>Ibid, p. 316

states with easy access to gold seemed a haven to these people.

The Irish were the second largest foreign born group in Montana. They were exceeded in numbers only by the Chinese, and this was probably due to the fact that the Chinese arrived on our Western shores and the Irish on the East coast. They were grouped in Deer Lodge County, where they numbered 461, which was 28.3 per cent of all the Irish in the state. There were also 351 Irish in Lewis and Clark County, which was 21.5 per cent of all the Irish in Montana.

Missoula County had 303 Irishmen, 18.6 per cent of all the Irish in the state. It is interesting to note that Missoula County got its name, according to Rev. Lawrence B. Palladino, S.J., author of Indian and Whites in the North West, from the Flathead Indian name "In-I-Sule-<sup>5</sup>Piku", meaning "by or near the cold, chilling water."

Meagher County was named in honor of General Thomas Frances Meagher,<sup>6</sup> who was drowned at Fort Benton on July 1, 1867. This county had 124 Irish, which was 7.6 per cent of all the Irish people in Montana.

The four counties of Deer Lodge, Lewis and Clark, Missoula, and Madison contained 76.0 per cent of all the Irish in Montana in 1870. These people were concentrated in the gold bearing counties, presumably because of the lure of gold and quick wealth. About 48 per cent of all the Irish in Montana worked in the gold mines. This was 824 Irishmen. The next largest occupational group was farming and planting. In this occupational pursuit we find 105 or 6.8 per cent of all the Irish in the labor force. These two economic endeavors could claim 55.4 per cent of all the Irish working in the state of Montana.

---

<sup>5</sup> Missoula Chamber of Commerce Pamphlet, 1955

<sup>6</sup> Looson, H.A., History of Montana, p. 205



#### IRISH IN MONTANA'S COUNTIES IN 1880

The Tenth Census of the United States taken in 1880 showed Montana had a total population of 39,159 people.<sup>7</sup> The Irish had a net increase of 778 people and their population was 2,408. In this decade they ranked, numerically, in second place after the British Americans and the Chinese had dropped to third place. The Irish accounted for 6.1 per cent of the total population, representing a drop of 1.8 per cent. Although the Irish increased in numbers by 778 people, this was not as great an increase proportionally as the state as a whole. The Irish comprised over one fifth of the foreign born in Montana; they totaled 20.9 per cent of all the foreign born groups.

The largest number of Irish were found in Deer Lodge County where they totaled 772 people. This was 32.0 per cent of all the Irish in Montana. The Irish were also grouped in Lewis and Clark County where they totaled 309 persons. This was 12.9 per cent of all the Irish in the state. Custer County had 278 of the Irish and this was 11.5 per cent of all the Irish in the state. Choteau County had 8.3 per cent of the state's population with 200 people. These counties of Deer Lodge, Lewis and Clark, Custer, and Choteau had 64.7 per cent of all the Irish in the state. These again were the agricultural and gold mining counties. Agriculture was drawing more Irishmen in this decade.

In 1870 there were only 105 Irish working in the farming and planting areas, but in the decade from 1870 to 1880 there was an increase of 191 Irish farmers for a total of 296. This was probably due to the fact that the potato crop ran almost to 100,000 bushels and the dairies made nearly

---

<sup>7</sup> Tenth Census of the United States, 1880 - Pop., p. 518

a half million pounds of butter. There were 183,000 bushels of wheat grown and 150,000 bushels of oats and 86,000 bushels of barley.<sup>8</sup>

---

<sup>8</sup> Leeson, Michael, The History of Montana, p. 140

#### IRISH IN MONTANA'S COUNTIES IN 1890

As stated, the Census of 1890 gave Montana's population as 112,924.<sup>9</sup> This was an increase of 103,765 over 1880. The Irish in this decade were still in second place, numerically, and comprised 19.8 per cent of all the foreign born groups in Montana, representing 6.1 per cent of the state's total population with a total of 8,842 people.

The Irish could be found in great numbers in Silver Bow and Deer Lodge Counties. Silver Bow had 2,308 or 26.1 per cent of all the Irish people in Montana. Deer Lodge County had 1,111 of the total number of Irish in the state. These two counties, Silver Bow and Deer Lodge, could claim 38.6 per cent of all the Irish in Montana. No other county showed as large a grouping of these people, although they were represented in all the counties of the state.

The Irish had 1,604 or 18.1 per cent of her total population working in the mines. In the agricultural category there were 821 or 9.4 per cent of these people; 229 or 2.6 per cent worked on the railroad, and 721 were laborers (unspecified). There were 525 more Irishmen on the farms than in the previous decade.

---

<sup>9</sup> Eleventh Census of the United States, 1890, Pop. p. 521.

## IRISH IN MONTANA'S COUNTIES IN 1900

The Twelfth Census of the United States in 1900 showed Montana's population to be 243,329. This was a number increase of 100,405. The pattern of major ethnic groups remained the same as far as the top five nationalities in Montana were concerned. The Irish, who had ranked second numerically, among the ethnic groups, had an increase of 594 people, which now gave them a total of 9,436 and placed them first among all the ethnic groups in the state. The Irish people were 3.9 per cent of the state's total population and 17.4 per cent of all the ethnic groups.

The Irish were most numerous in the quartz mining area in Silver Bow County. Here they totaled 4,582, which is 47.8 per cent of all the Irish in Montana. Deer Lodge County had 1,395 persons, which was 14.7 per cent of all the people in the state. Cascade County had 516 Irishmen or 5.4 per cent of all the Irish who lived in Montana. These three counties, Silver Bow, Deer Lodge, and Cascade had 68 per cent of all the Irish in the state.

These people showed no tendency to group in the other counties, but they were represented in all the counties. Great Falls in Custer County; Butte in Silver Bow County; and Anaconda in Deer Lodge County were the industrialized, large railroad, and power areas in Montana at that time. The railroad employed 7,479 people in Montana. It can be assumed that these areas needed laborers, and for this the Irish appeared well qualified. So it is reasonable to expect them to group around areas that needed a ready labor market. So the rapid development of agriculture in Montana seems to be the reason so many of the Irish went into farming. However, the Irish had by far the largest number in mining—a total of 693 people. This means that 24.8 per cent of all her people were working in the mining industry.

### CHAPTER III

#### GERMANS IN MONTANA, 1870-1900

The German people ranked third, numerically, among the foreign born in the state of Montana in 1870. They totaled 1,230 people, which was 5.9 per cent of the total population of the state and 16.0 per cent of all the foreign born in Montana.

The most immediate and impressive fact about the Germans in America, viewing them historically, is that they contributed over 25 per cent of all the present, 1950, white population.<sup>1</sup> Only the English element, which included Scotch, Irish, and Welsh, exceeded the 1950 German population and then only by 8.0 per cent.<sup>2</sup>

During the 19th Century, German immigration outdistanced all other and reached its peak from 1846-1854. During this nine year period just before and just after the German revolution year of 1848-1849, almost 900,000 Germans arrived in the United States.<sup>3</sup> The Germans did not cling to the cities as tenaciously as the Irish but came West in large numbers.<sup>4</sup> They were excellent farmers and as farm laborers commanded higher wages than other immigrant groups.<sup>5</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup>Fa, 17th Census of the United States -1950, Tab. XX to XXIV, I.

<sup>2</sup>Ibid., p. 104

<sup>3</sup>17th Taft, D.R., Human Migration, p. 75

<sup>4</sup>18 Brown, L.G., Immigration, p. 162

<sup>5</sup>Ta Brown, L.G., Immigration, p. 162

## GERMANS IN MONTANA'S COUNTIES IN 1870

In the year 1870 the Germans were, numerically, in third place among the foreign born groups in the state. They, like the Chinese and Irish were drawn toward Lewis & Clark County. Here the Germans totaled 420, which was 34.0 per cent of all the Germans in the state. Deer Lodge County contained 253 German people. This was 20.5 per cent of all the Germans in the state. These two counties, Lewis and Clark and Deer Lodge, had 54.6 per cent of all the Germans in Montana. The Germans, although good farmers, did not flock to ranches; but it appears they were in search of immediate riches and most were employed at the mines. It appears that the lure for gold and quick wealth drew all people regardless of their ethnic background. However, about 10 per cent or 100 of the Germans did enter the agricultural occupations. This is in keeping with Brown, who writes that the "Germans commanded uncommonly high wages as farmers".<sup>6</sup>

At this time the largest proportion of Germans worked in the mines. In 1870 they had 428 or 34.8 per cent of their people working at this occupation. The third largest occupational group for these people was soldiering. They had 8.8 per cent or 110 of their numbers in this occupation. This is not surprising because Germany was a military nation and the large migrations were made by young, unattached males who found that spending time in the service was one way to accumulate funds for the future and also to adjust themselves to their new country.

---

<sup>6</sup> Brown, L.G., Immigration, p. 162

#### GERMANS IN MONTANA'S COUNTIES IN 1880

In the decade 1870 to 1880 the Germans had an increase of 475 people, but this was not enough to maintain their numerical rank and they dropped from third to fourth place among the major foreign born groups in Montana. They comprised 4.5 per cent of all the people in the state and 15.3 per cent of all the foreign born in Montana. Their largest number was found in Lewis & Clark County where they numbered 442. This was 25.9 per cent of all the German people in the state. Deer Lodge County also had many of these German people. Here they totaled 386, which was 22.6 per cent of all the Germans in Montana. These two counties, Lewis & Clark and Deer Lodge had 46.5 per cent of all the Germans in the state. Custer County had 181, which was 10.8 per cent of the German population in Montana. Madison and Gallatin Counties had, respectively, 120 and 112 people of German birth. Together, this was 13.7 per cent of Montana's German population. These five counties had 73.0 per cent of all the Germans in Montana.

The Germans had 9.9 per cent, or 170 people working in the mines. Of this number 141 were in the laboring (unclassified) field. This was 8.2 per cent of the total German population. Agriculture claimed 109 of these people or 6.3 per cent of the total German population. No other occupational field could claim so many. However, the Germans could be found in all the fields of labor, although, aside from the above mentioned industries, they showed no tendency toward concentrating in any particular occupational group.

## GERMANS IN MONTANA'S COUNTIES IN 1890

In the decade 1880 to 1890 the Germans were in fifth place among the foreign born in Montana. This was 12.6 per cent of all the foreign born groups, and is 3.9 per cent of the state's total population. They totaled 5,609 people.

Many Germans were located in Lewis & Clark County. They totaled 1,398 or 24.8 per cent of all the German people in Montana. Silver Bow County had 822 or 14.6 per cent of all the Germans in the state. In Deer Lodge County there were 615 people from Germany. This was 10.9 per cent of all the Germans in Montana. The Germans were well distributed through all the other counties but there was no grouping in any one county.

The Germans were to be found, mainly, in two occupational groups: laboring (not specified) and mining. The laboring group claimed 9.6 per cent of all the Germans in the state of Montana, and mining accounted for 7.2 per cent. There were 240 Germans working as stock raisers and 115 were employed by the railroad.



## GERMANS IN MONTANA'S COUNTIES IN 1900

In 1900 the Germans ranked fifth, numerically. This was the same ranking they had the previous decade. They showed an increase of 1,548 people for a total of 7,157 people. This was 2.9 per cent of the state's total population and 13.2 per cent of all the ethnic groups.

The Germans, numberwise, were primarily located in Silver Bow County. They had 1,214 or 16.9 per cent of the German people in the state. Lewis & Clark County could claim 1,092 of these people. This was 15.2 per cent of all the Germans in Montana. Cascade County had 10.9 per cent of the Germans, equaling 787 persons. Five hundred fifty six Germans could be found in Deer Lodge County. This was 7.7 per cent of all the Germans in the state. These counties comprised 50.7 per cent of the total German population of Montana.

## CHAPTER IV

### BRITISH AMERICANS IN MONTANA, 1870-1900

Ranking fourth, numerically, among the foreign born in Montana in 1870, were the British Americans (Canadians). They constituted 5.7 per cent of the population of the state and 15.2 per cent of all the foreign born groups with a total of 1,171 people.

Once the fur trade in Canada was depleted there was little<sup>1</sup> opportunity for a livelihood. It appears that the business and industrial boom brought these people to America and they being trappers and outdoor men, were drawn to the newly opened territories by the tales of riches in the West.

Montana's trees were one of her greatest resources. The rapid settlement of the plains area of Montana created a boom market for lumber. Mining had created a great market for heavy timbers and the railroads needed millions of ties and vast quantities of timbers for bridges and buildings. The mining industry employed 569, or 48.7 per cent of the British Americans; the lumbering industry 217 or 25.0 per cent. Only 62 were engaged in farming or planting. All the rest were absorbed in the other occupational groups.

---

<sup>1</sup>Harriman, Alice, Pacific History Stories, p. 39

## BRITISH AMERICANS IN MONTANA IN 1870

The British Americans (Canadians) had 1,171 of their native sons in Montana in 1870. This was 5.7 per cent of the population of the state and 15.2 per cent of all the foreign born groups.

The majority of the British Americans congregated in Missoula County. Here they totaled 409 people which was 34.9 per cent of all the British Americans in Montana. Deer Lodge County had 239 of these people which was 20.4 per cent of all the British Americans in Montana. Lewis & Clark County had a total number of 153 which was 13.0 per cent of all those from British America. The three counties of Missoula, Deer Lodge, and Lewis & Clark had 68.3 per cent of all the British Americans in the state. The balance were distributed throughout all the other counties.

## BRITISH AMERICANS IN MONTANA IN 1880

In this decade we find the British American population in Montana had risen numerically from fourth place to first place. There were 2,481 of these people in Montana at this time, which represents an increase of 1,310 in this ten year period. This group now represented 6.3 per cent of the total population of Montana and 21.6 per cent of the foreign born people. Deer Lodge County contained 26.5 per cent of all the British Americans in Montana. Choteau County had 269 or 10.6 per cent of the British Americans. The three counties of Missoula, Beaverhead and Meagher had 53.7 per cent of all the British Americans in Montana with their numbers distributed as follows: Missoula County, 226; Beaverhead County, 214; and Meagher County, 200. The rest of the British Americans were scattered throughout the remaining counties.

According to the 10th Census there were 333 British Americans working as laborers (unclassified) or 13.4 per cent of their total number. Ninety three or 3.8 per cent were in lumbering. One hundred ninety two or 7.3 per cent were working as gardeners and nurseymen. The balance of the British Americans could be found in all other occupations, but there was no tendency toward grouping.

# BRITISH AMERICANS IN MONTANA IN 1890

In 1890, the 11th Census showed Montana's population to be <sup>2</sup>142,924, representing an increase of 103,765. The population increase of British Americans (Canadians) was 6,559 for a total population of 9,040 in Montana. Numerically, they ranked first of all the foreign born groups and represented 6.3 per cent of the state's population and 20.2 per cent of all the foreign born groups.

They clustered around Silver Bow County with 1,773 or 19.6 per cent of all the Canadians in the state residing there. Missoula County attracted 1,396 or 15.4 per cent of all Canadians in the state. Deer Lodge County had 13.8 per cent or 1,235 Canadians. In Lewis & Clark County 1,039 Canadians or 11.4 per cent resided. These four counties, Silver Bow, Missoula, Lewis & Clark, and Deer Lodge had 60.2 per cent of all the Canadians in Montana.

The Canadians had 740 or 8.1 per cent of their total population working in Montana as laborers (unspecified) and 539 or 5.9 per cent working as miners; 366 or 4.0 per cent of the total Canadian population were carpenters. The rest of the population was scattered throughout all occupational groups but concentrated in no particular type of work.

---

<sup>2</sup>Eleventh Census of the United States, 1890, Pop. p. 521

BRITISH AMERICANS IN MONTANA IN 1900

In this decade the British American population showed a decrease of 1,785 persons and ranked fourth among the foreign born population. With 7,255 persons the Canadians had 3.0 per cent of Montana's total population and 13.4 per cent of all foreign born groups.

Of the above numbers 2,876 or 49.2 per cent of all the Canadians resided in Silver Bow County. Missoula County had 1,547 of these Canadian people, which was 21.3 per cent of the Canadian population in Montana. There were 1,091 Canadian people in Cascade County, which was 15.0 per cent of the Canadian people in Montana. Clark County had 86 Canadian people, which was 1.2 per cent of the Canadian people in Montana. The four counties of Cascade, Clark, and Deer Lodge had 96.0 per cent of the Canadian population in Montana.

## CHAPTER V

### SCOTCHMAN, ENGLISH AND WELSH IN MONTANA IN 1870

In fifth place among the foreign born groups in Montana were the people from England and Wales. They numbered 687 and contributed 4.3 per cent of the state's total population, and 11.5 per cent of all foreign born people. More than two and one half million immigrants from England arrived in the United States during the 121 years of recorded statistics, the peak being reached in the decade 1881-90, when there were 614,696 new arrivals.<sup>1</sup>

The county of Deer Lodge could claim 227 of these people, which was 25.6 per cent of all the English and Welsh within the state. Lewis & Clark County had 198 of these people, which was 22.3 per cent of all those from England and Wales in Montana. Madison County contained 125 or 11.1 per cent of these people then living in Montana. These three counties Deer Lodge, Lewis & Clark, and Madison contained 62.0 per cent of all those in Montana who are from England and Wales. One hundred ten or 12.4 per cent of the people from England and Wales went to the mines. Seventy five or almost 10 per cent went into farming.

In 1840 and early 1850 there was a marked social crisis, manifesting itself in widespread poverty in Norway.<sup>2</sup> This, with information

---

<sup>1</sup> Brown & Folsom, One America, p. 33

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., p. 35

about America and the most suitable location for settlement, probably introduced by Governor Ashley and certainly by Ole Rynnings book, A True Account of America for the Information and Help of  
Peasants and Commoners,<sup>3</sup> aided in bringing these people to America and especially to the western states. This book reached the hands of petty land owners who were "encumbered by debt and so weighted down by taxation that it seemed wise to trade their equity for passage to America".<sup>4</sup> Official statistics list these people as being 25.0 per cent farmers and 36.0 per cent laborers at the time of their arrival in United States. This large agricultural group probably took advantage of our free land acts and came west to find independence.

---

<sup>3</sup>Brown & Roucek, One America, p. 35

<sup>4</sup>Ibid, p. 36



## NORWEGIAN, ENGLISH AND WELSH IN MONTANA IN 1880

England and Wales maintained their hold on fifth place with a total increase of 608 people. In this decade they numbered 1,495 or 13.0 per cent of the foreign born groups. In the year 1880, these five ethnic groups British American, Chinese, Irish, German, English and Welsh constituted 85.6 per cent of Montana's foreign born population and 25.0 per cent of her total population. Sweden, Norway, France and Scotland contributed 8.4 per cent, and other countries accounted for the remainder.

More than two and one half million immigrants from England arrived during the 121 years of recorded statistics, the peak being reached in the decade 1881-90, when there were 641,680 new arrivals.<sup>5</sup>

The people of England and Wales knew of the advantages of America's western states. "A prominent paper published in England a table of figures that set forth the fact that a herd of 899 cattle would increase in five years to 2,660 and in ten years to 21,000".<sup>6</sup> This type of fraudulent advertising was a large inducement to the people of France and Norway to take advantage of our free land in the West.

---

<sup>5</sup>Brown & Roucek, One America, p. 33

<sup>6</sup>Abbott, H.C., Montana in the Making, p. 363

## NORWEGIAN, ENGLISH AND WELSH IN MONTANA IN 1890

People from England and Wales were ranked third in this decade. They were 16.2 per cent of all the foreign born and 5.0 per cent of Montana's total population with a total of 7,221 people. Of this total 32.3 per cent were working in the mines. This is not just the percentage of the working force but included all ages of both male and female. Five hundred seven or 7.0 per cent of all the people from England were working as laborers (not specified). In the stock-raising industry there were 381 or 5.2 per cent. One hundred thirty seven worked as bartenders and 129 were railroad employees. There was no concentration in any other occupational group, but the English were represented in all of the other occupational categories.

The five major ethnic groups dealt with in the past two decades still remained as leaders in the nationality groups except China which had been replaced by the people of Sweden and Norway. These people now had a total population of 5,278 which was 12.8 per cent of all the foreign born within the state and 4.0 per cent of Montana's total population. Numerically, the Swedes and Norwegians ranked fourth among the foreign born.

The people of Sweden and Norway were found in greatest numbers in the laboring (not specified) group. Here they totaled 1,501, which was 26.2 per cent of all these people in Montana. They also had 539 or 9.4 per cent of all their people working as miners and 366 working as carpenters, which was 6.4 per cent of all the Swedes and Norwegians in Montana. There were 169 employed by the railroad. These were the only occupational groups that appealed to these people.

## NORWEGIAN, ENGLISH AND WELSH IN MONTANA IN 1900

In the last decade the people from Sweden and Norway had been ranked fourth, but were now in second place due to an increase of 2,393 people. This was 3.3 per cent of the population of Montana and 15.0 per cent of all the foreign born. Their numbers now totaled 8,121 with 1,464 of this number residing in Cascade County. This was 18.0 per cent of all these people in the state of Montana. Silver Bow County had 1,109 of these people which is 13.5 per cent of this ethnic group in Montana. In Lewis & Clark County there were 896 or 11.0 per cent and in Deer Lodge County there were 685 or 8.4 per cent of all the Swedish and Norwegians in Montana.

In the 12th Census of the United States the English and Welsh numbered 7,826 and ranked third among the foreign born with an increase of 605 people over the past ten years. This was 3.2 per cent of the state's total population and 14.4 per cent of all the foreign born. They seemed to concentrate in Silver Bow County with 3,555 or 45.4 per cent of all the English in Montana residing there. Cascade County had 769 or 9.8 per cent of Montana's English people. Lewis & Clark County had 697 or 8.9 per cent. These three counties of Silver Bow, Cascade and Lewis & Clark comprised 64.1 per cent of all the English people in Montana.

## SUMMARY OF MONTANA IN 1870

The first Federal Census in Montana was that of 1870. The census population was returned as 20,595 and the Indian agents reported 32,413 savages. In the census returns there were listed 18,306 whites, 183 negroes and 1,949 Chinese, who had been brought from California<sup>1</sup> to do the rougher labor around the larger mines. Of this total population 16,771 were males and 3,824 females. There were some 2,000 children of both sexes. Of the foreign born 5,302 were males and 242 were females, and there were 57 children of both sexes under the age of 15.

Until 1870 placer mining was the all important industry in the territory; but from that time gold production decreased rapidly from all the old placers and there were no important new discoveries. Many of the leading citizens thought it time to abandon the country to the Indians and buffalo and not a few did leave for the new gold discoveries of the Black Hills. For a time it appeared as though the Indians would take possession. The Cheyenne, Arapaho, and Sioux Indians driven north and west from Kansas and Minnesota under the able leadership of the great chief Red Cloud, had harassed the Missouri River transportation and emigrant trains to Montana and raided the ranches.

However, carefully kept weather records and experimentation had proven that agriculture could be carried on successfully. The rapid development of agriculture is worthy of note. From practically

---

<sup>1</sup>Leeson, Michael, The History of Montana, p. 140

nothing in 1864, the annual production had risen by 1870 to <sup>1</sup>  
183,000 bushels of wheat, 150,000 bushels of oats and 66,000 bushels  
of barley. The potato crop ran almost to 100,000 bushels, and the  
dairies made nearly a half million pounds of butter.<sup>2</sup>

---

<sup>2</sup>Leeson, Michael, The History of Montana, p. 160

## SUMMARY OF MONTANA IN 1880

The decennial census of 1880 revealed some interesting changes in the population of Montana. There were at this time 28,177 males and 10,982 females, being almost a 50 per cent increase in the proportion of women to men. Out of the total population 6,696 were of school age, almost evenly divided between boys and girls. As to race 346 were Negro; 1,756 were Chinese and 1,663 were Indians living within civilized communities. The Chinese showed a very slight decrease in their numbers since the preceding census. Of the native born 17,705 were male and 9,085 were female. Of the foreign born 9,314 were male and 2,255 female.<sup>1</sup>

About 50 per cent of the population were listed as engaged in gainful occupations. Professional and personal services formed the largest group of workers, or about 31 per cent. Of the productive occupations, mining ranked first with 21 per cent of all the workers being engaged therein. Next came the farmers who constituted about 20 per cent of the working population. Manufacturers and mechanical industries ranked next, and those engaged in trade and transportation about 12 per cent of all the workers.

The nativity of the miners indicated a cosmopolitan group; less than half of them had been born in the United States.<sup>2</sup> The largest nationality group was the Irish who numbered 693, which was almost 15 per cent of the whole population. The British numbered 439, the Germans 170, and 271 of those working in the mines were Canadians.

---

<sup>1</sup>10th Census of the United States, Vol. I, Pop. p. 602  
<sup>2</sup>Raymen, History of Montana, p. 271

The wealth of Montana had greatly increased. Without taking into consideration the value of the mines, the taxable value in 1882 was over 33 million dollars.<sup>3</sup>

"The yield of the mines brought to their owners about 10 million dollars annually. The rapid development of the livestock industry is to be seen in the following figures. Cattle, 287,210; sheep 249,948; horses, 67,000. In 1882, 43,000 acres of wheat yielded a total production of 685,000 bushels worth a million dollars."<sup>4</sup>

One of the reasons for the rapid advance of sheep raising was that sheep began to yield a source of income sooner than did cattle. Sheep produced a wool crop each year. In those days before the railroad, wool could be marketed very readily by boat. In 1882 "920,000 pounds of wool were shipped from Ft. Benton alone. Rather than return down the river empty the steamboats would carry the sacked wool at very favorable rates."<sup>5</sup> Wool was a cash asset that helped to keep Montana's economy going in the difficult days between the gold rush and the agricultural advance that followed railroad construction and a permanent type of mining.<sup>6</sup>

By this time the fame of Montana ranges had gone abroad. Vacant government land could be had for the asking, or rather, the taking. The word spread throughout the East and across the sea, that fortunes could be made in ranching. Eastern papers and magazines published all sorts of romantic tales about the ease and rapidity with which vast fortunes were being accumulated by "cattle kings."<sup>7</sup>

The expense of caring for cattle in herds of 1,000 or more averages annually about 75 cents a head. Adding in taxes and other items, the cost of producing a steer worth \$30, and we have a total of \$3.50. The banks loan

---

<sup>3</sup>Leeson, Michael, Montana History, p. 372

<sup>4</sup>Abbott, H.C., Montana in the Making, p. 372

<sup>5</sup>Stout, Thomas, Montana's Story & Biography, p. 373

<sup>6</sup>Op. Cit., p. 239

<sup>7</sup>Stuart, Granville, Forty Years on the Frontier, p. 185

money to be invested in stock and there is no more sure investment in Montana. One firm that borrowed \$13,500 at two per cent a month for six years showed a profit of \$51,073 over total investment and expenses.<sup>8</sup>

Profits were figured at one hundred per cent and no mention was made of severe winters, storms, dry parched summer ranges, hostile Indians, and energetic "rustlers".

---

<sup>8</sup> Abbott, W.C., Montana in the Making, p. 363



## SUMMARY OF MONTANA IN 1890

Montana became a full-fledged state on the eighth day of November, 1889 and during the ten years that followed, eight new counties were created. Before going further into the story of Montana's people it will be well to get some idea of her new county structure and a picture of her population.

Cascade County was formed before this 11th decennial census. Like her neighbor county, Fergus, which had just been organized, they were carved out of the old counties of Meagher, Lewis & Clark, and Choteau. Silver Bow was also a new county in this census year of 1890. It was carved out of Jefferson, Deer Lodge, and Beaverhead County.

In 1890 there were 87,882 males to 42,277 females.<sup>9</sup> The proportion of men to women was two to one. Montana showed itself still to be in the pioneering stage in the relative absence of children. For the whole of the United States the children, under two years, were 46 per cent of the whole population, whereas in Montana they were but 36 per cent of the population and totaled 52,801.

Nearly 4,000 residents of the state could not speak English out of the total foreign population of 43,096.<sup>10</sup> Of these foreign born the majority had come from English speaking countries (9,040 from Canada, 8,842 from Great Britain, 8,842 from Ireland) but many other countries were represented. Of the non-English speaking foreigners the Scandinavians predominated (6,411); next in order came 5,609 Germans and 2,564 Chinese. Austrians, Italians, Russians and Frenchmen were also found.

---

<sup>9</sup>Hayner, History of Montana, p. 365  
<sup>10</sup>Ibid., p. 366

The Montana population ten years of age and over consisted of 107,811 persons. Of these 72,223 were in gainful occupations; probably some 15,000 were housewives who, though hard workers, were not classified as gainfully occupied—one of the little illogicalities of the census. Agriculture absorbed 9,000; stock raising 4,400; and mining 10,500. Coal mining was beginning to show some importance for in it 700 men were employed. The English historian Harriet Marineau says, "It should have been a matter of pride for Montana that no women were employed in the coal mines and only four in the metal mines. In the English mines women were harnessed like animals to the coal carts."<sup>11</sup>

Of the men in professional services Montana had 2,294. Lawyers predominated over other professions with 15 per cent of all professional men. Only 170 were teachers. Engineers and government officials were ranked next. Trade and transportation, those who gave value to commodities by making them available in the places where they were needed, were 11,442. It is somewhat surprising to note that Montana did not mill her own wheat (only 55 millers) nor<sup>12</sup> tan her own leather (only 13 tanners), but there were a hundred brewers and distillers.

Silver output had by now equalled and passed that of gold. Granite Mountain proved to be one of the richest mines ever discovered. In 1890, the Federal enumeration found 1,310 people living in the busy little city of Granite and the mine there contributed values of over \$25,000,000 to the mineral wealth of

---

<sup>11</sup>Marineau, Harriet, As quoted by E.J. Marsh, Immigration, p.109  
<sup>12</sup>Stewart, Granville, Forty Years on the Frontier, p. 469

13

Montana. Miners who were looking for gold and silver in the mountains of Montana found prospects that indicated the presence of copper. Copper ore was found at a depth of three hundred feet on Butte Hill and the copper boom was on. Production rose steadily in volume and in 1890 it rose to \$16,680,958 and the copper industry in Montana had far reaching influences on the other enterprises.

14

By the year 1890 important discoveries of quartz ledges of gold, silver, and copper had been made and vast coal beds had been located. However, neither these resources nor agriculture could be developed without cheaper and better transportation facilities; more railroads into the territory became a necessity.

---

<sup>13</sup>Neeson, Michael, History of Montana, p. 316

<sup>14</sup>Ibid, p. 317

## STATISTICS OF MONTANA IN 1900

The 12th Decennial census of 1900 reveals some interesting changes in Montana's structure. The new counties of Carbon, Cascade, Fergus, Flathead, Granite, Ravalli, Sweet Grass and Teton had been carved out of her old counties. There were at this time 149,609 males and 93,660 females. Of these the foreign born had 47,537 males and 19,625 females. Out of a total population of 243,329 there were 68,583 children of school age who were native and 2,519 who were foreign born. The Chinese showed a huge decrease, 1,007, in their numbers. About 55 per cent of the population was listed as engaged in gainful occupations. There were 16,767 in mining; 11,403 in agriculture and 6,311 in stock farming. The railroads employed 7,479 and the transportation field had 3,087 workers.

Table 1

1870 MONTANA'S POPULATION (1870-1880) 1880

| COUNTY        | POPULATION | PERCENTAGE<br>OF STATE'S<br>POPULATION | POPULATION | NUMBER INC.<br>AND/OR DEC. | PERCENTAGE<br>OF STATE'S<br>POPULATION |
|---------------|------------|--|------------|----------------------------|--|
| BEAVERHEAD    | 722        | 3.5                                    | 2,712      | 1,990                      | 6.9                                    |
| BROADWATER    | -          | -                                      | -          | -                          | -                                      |
| CARBON        | -          | -                                      | -          | -                          | -                                      |
| CASCADE       | -          | -                                      | -          | -                          | -                                      |
| CHOTEAU       | 517        | 2.2                                    | 2,058      | 2,541                      | 7.8                                    |
| CUSTER        | 38         | 0.18                                   | 2,510      | 2,472                      | 6.4                                    |
| DANSON        | 177        | 0.9                                    | 180        | 3                          | 0.5                                    |
| DEER LODGE    | 4,367      | 26.2                                   | 8,876      | 4,509                      | 22.7                                   |
| FERGUS        | -          | -                                      | -          | -                          | -                                      |
| FLATHEAD      | -          | -                                      | -          | -                          | -                                      |
| GALLATIN      | 1,578      | 7.7                                    | 3,643      | 2,065                      | 9.3                                    |
| GRANITE       | -          | -                                      | -          | -                          | -                                      |
| JEFFERSON     | 1,531      | 7.4                                    | 2,464      | 933                        | 6.3                                    |
| LEWIS & CLARK | 5,040      | 24.4                                   | 6,521      | 1,481                      | 16.7                                   |
| MADISON       | 2,684      | 13.0                                   | 3,915      | 1,231                      | 9.9                                    |
| MEACHER       | 1,387      | 6.7                                    | 2,743      | 1,356                      | 7.0                                    |
| MISSOULA      | 2,554      | 12.4                                   | 2,537      | -17                        | 6.5                                    |
| PARK          | -          | -                                      | -          | -                          | -                                      |
| RAVALLI       | -          | -                                      | -          | -                          | -                                      |
| SILVER BOW    | -          | -                                      | -          | -                          | -                                      |
| SWEET GRASS   | -          | -                                      | -          | -                          | -                                      |
| TETON         | -          | -                                      | -          | -                          | -                                      |
| VALLEY        | -          | -                                      | -          | -                          | -                                      |

Table 2

## MONTANA'S POPULATION(1890-1900)

| 1890          |            |                            |  | 1900       |                            |  |
|---------------|------------|----------------------------|--|------------|----------------------------|--|
| COUNTY        | POPULATION | NUMBER INC.<br>AND/OR DEC. | PERCENTAGE<br>OF STATE'S<br>POPULATION | POPULATION | NUMBER INC.<br>AND/OR DEC. | PERCENTAGE<br>OF STATE'S<br>POPULATION |
| BEAVERHEAD    | 4,665      | 1,953                      | 3.3                                    | 5,615      | 950                        | 2.3                                    |
| BROADWATER    | -          | -                          | -                                      | 2,411      | -                          | 1.1                                    |
| CARBON        | -          | -                          | -                                      | 7,533      | -                          | 3.1                                    |
| CASCADE       | 8,755      | -                          | 6.1                                    | 25,777     | -                          | 10.6                                   |
| CHOTEAU       | 4,741      | 1,683                      | 3.3                                    | 10,966     | 6,225                      | 4.5                                    |
| CUSTER        | 5,308      | 2,798                      | 3.7                                    | 7,891      | 2,583                      | 3.2                                    |
| DAWSON        | 2,056      | 1,876                      | 1.4                                    | 2,443      | 387                        | 1.0                                    |
| DEER LODGE    | 15,155     | 6,279                      | 10.6                                   | 17,393     | 2,238                      | 7.1                                    |
| FERGUS        | 3,514      | -                          | 2.4                                    | 6,937      | 3,423                      | 2.8                                    |
| FLATHEAD      | -          | -                          | -                                      | 9,375      | -                          | 3.8                                    |
| GALLATIN      | 6,246      | 2,603                      | 4.3                                    | 9,553      | 3,307                      | 3.9                                    |
| GRANITE       | -          | -                          | -                                      | 4,328      | -                          | 1.8                                    |
| JEFFERSON     | 6,026      | 3,562                      | 4.2                                    | 5,330      | -696                       | 2.2                                    |
| LEWIS & CLARK | 19,145     | 12,624                     | 13.4                                   | 19,171     | 26                         | 7.8                                    |
| MADISON       | 4,692      | 777                        | 3.3                                    | 7,695      | 3,003                      | 3.2                                    |
| MEACHER       | 4,749      | 2,006                      | 3.4                                    | 2,526      | -2,223                     | 1.0                                    |
| MISSOULA      | 14,427     | 11,980                     | 10.1                                   | 13,994     | 463                        | 5.7                                    |
| PARK          | 6,681      | -                          | 4.8                                    | 7,341      | 660                        | 3.0                                    |
| RAVALLI       | -          | -                          | -                                      | 7,822      | -                          | 3.2                                    |
| SILVER BOW    | 23,744     | -                          | 16.6                                   | 47,635     | 23,891                     | 19.6                                   |
| SWEET GRASS   | -          | -                          | -                                      | 3,806      | -                          | 1.2                                    |
| TETON         | -          | -                          | -                                      | 5,080      | -                          | 2.1                                    |
| VALLEY        | 2,065      | -                          | 1.4                                    | 6,212      | 4,147                      | 2.5                                    |

Table 3

## FOREIGN BORN IN MONTANA (1870-1880)

| 1870             |                 |                                      |                               | 1880            |                                      |                               |                            |
|------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| FOREIGN BORN     | TOTAL<br>NUMBER | PERCENTAGE<br>OF TOTAL<br>POPULATION | PERCENTAGE OF<br>FOREIGN BORN | TOTAL<br>NUMBER | PERCENTAGE<br>OF TOTAL<br>POPULATION | PERCENTAGE OF<br>FOREIGN BORN | NUMBER INC.<br>AND/OR DEC. |
| BRITISH AMERICAN | 1,171           | 5.7                                  | 15.2                          | 2,481           | 6.3                                  | 21.6                          | 1,310                      |
| ENGLAND & WALES  | 887             | 4.3                                  | 11.5                          | 1,495           | 3.8                                  | 13.0                          | 608                        |
| IRELAND          | 1,630           | 7.9                                  | 21.2                          | 2,408           | 6.1                                  | 20.9                          | 778                        |
| GERMANY          | 1,230           | 5.9                                  | 16.0                          | 1,705           | 4.3                                  | 14.8                          | 475                        |
| CHINA            | 1,883           | 9.1                                  | 24.5                          | 1,756           | 4.5                                  | 15.3                          | - 127                      |
| FRANCE           | 213             | 1.0                                  | 2.8                           | 161             | *                                    | 1.4                           | - 52                       |
| SCOTLAND         | 208             | 1.0                                  | 2.6                           | 324             | *                                    | 2.8                           | 116                        |
| SWEDEN & NORWAY  | 229             | 1.1                                  | 3.0                           | 454             | 1.1                                  | 3.9                           | 225                        |
| ALL OTHERS       | 246             | 1.2                                  | 3.5                           | *               | *                                    | 6.3                           |                            |

\*Less than 1.0 per cent

Table 4

## FOREIGN BORN IN MONTANA (1890-1900)

| 1890             |                 |                            |                                  | 1900                                 |                 |                                      |                                  |                            |
|------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| FOREIGN BORN     | TOTAL<br>NUMBER | NUMBER INC.<br>AND/OR DEC. | PERCENTAGE<br>OF FOREIGN<br>BORN | PERCENTAGE<br>OF TOTAL<br>POPULATION | TOTAL<br>NUMBER | PERCENTAGE<br>OF TOTAL<br>POPULATION | PERCENTAGE<br>OF FOREIGN<br>BORN | NUMBER INC.<br>AND/OR DEC. |
| BRITISH AMERICAN | 9,040           | 6,559                      | 20.2                             | 6.3                                  | 7,255           | 3.0                                  | 13.4                             | - 1,785                    |
| ENGLAND & WALES  | 7,221           | 5,726                      | 16.2                             | 5.0                                  | 7,826           | 3.2                                  | 14.4                             | - 605                      |
| IRELAND          | 8,042           | 6,434                      | 19.8                             | 6.1                                  | 9,436           | 3.9                                  | 17.4                             | 594                        |
| GERMANY          | 5,609           | 4,904                      | 12.6                             | 3.9                                  | 7,157           | 2.9                                  | 13.2                             | 1,548                      |
| CHINA            | 2,564           | 800                        | 5.7                              | 1.8                                  | 1,557           | *                                    | 2.8                              | - 1,007                    |
| FRANCE           | --              | --                         | --                               | --                                   | --              | --                                   | --                               | --                         |
| SCOTLAND         | 1,588           | 1,588                      | 3.5                              | 1.1                                  | 2,421           | 1.0                                  | 4.4                              | 833                        |
| SWEDEN & NORWAY  | 5,726           | 5,274                      | 12.8                             | 4.0                                  | 8,121           | 3.3                                  | 15.0                             | 2,393                      |
| ALL OTHERS       | 4,037           |                            | 9.2                              | 2.8                                  | 9,771           | 1.9                                  | 18.7                             |                            |

\*Less than 1.0 per cent



Table 5

## FOREIGN BORN IN MONTANA'S COUNTIES IN 1870

| COUNTY        | TOTAL | BRITISH<br>AMERICA | ENGLAND<br>& WALES | IRELAND | SCOTLAND | GERMANY | SWEDEN &<br>NORWAY | CHINA | SWITZER-<br>LAND | DENMARK |
|---------------|-------|--------------------|--------------------|---------|----------|---------|--------------------|-------|------------------|---------|
| BEAVERHEAD    | 722   | 45                 | 64                 | 55      | 7        | 33      | 14                 | 16    | -                | -       |
| CHOTEAU       | 517   | 47                 | 9                  | 39      | 2        | 24      | 2                  | 3     | 4                | 2       |
| DAWSON        | 177   | 11                 | 2                  | 8       | 2        | 7       | 3                  | -     | -                | -       |
| DEER LODGE    | 4,367 | 239                | 227                | 461     | 56       | 253     | 43                 | 776   | 17               | 40      |
| GALLATIN      | 1,578 | 55                 | 69                 | 68      | 13       | 76      | 8                  | 4     | 5                | 4       |
| JEFFERSON     | 1,531 | 55                 | 50                 | 82      | 19       | 77      | 35                 | 122   | 6                | 7       |
| LEWIS & CLARK | 5,040 | 153                | 198                | 351     | 40       | 420     | 66                 | 660   | 18               | 19      |
| MADISON       | 2,684 | 115                | 125                | 139     | 24       | 117     | 11                 | 229   | 17               | 6       |
| MEAGHER       | 1,387 | 42                 | 76                 | 124     | 16       | 103     | 14                 | 29    | 14               | 11      |
| MISSOULA      | 2,554 | 409                | 67                 | 303     | 29       | 120     | 33                 | 44    | 15               | 7       |

Table 6

## FOREIGN BORN IN MONTANA'S COUNTIES IN 1880

| COUNTY        | TOTAL | BRITISH<br>AMERICA | ENGLAND<br>& WALES | IRELAND | SCOTLAND | GERMANY | SWEDEN<br>& NORWAY | CHINA | SWITZERLAND | FRANCE |
|---------------|-------|--------------------|--------------------|---------|----------|---------|--------------------|-------|-------------|--------|
| BEAVERHEAD    | 830   | 214                | 147                | 120     | 38       | 80      | 38                 | 130   | 18          | 9      |
| CHOTEAU       | 788   | 269                | 57                 | 200     | 15       | 124     | 41                 | 18    | 8           | 8      |
| CUSTER        | 733   | 98                 | 59                 | 278     | 33       | 181     | 27                 | 2     | 8           | 15     |
| DAWSON        | 34    | 3                  | 7                  | 6       | 1        | 12      | -                  | 2     | -           | 1      |
| DEER LODGE    | 3,502 | 659                | 501                | 772     | 90       | 386     | 111                | 710   | 87          | 55     |
| GALLATIN      | 523   | 85                 | 91                 | 89      | 22       | 112     | 38                 | 27    | 14          | 21     |
| JEFFERSON     | 680   | 138                | 117                | 161     | 24       | 90      | 49                 | 53    | 13          | 8      |
| LEWIS & CLARK | 2,016 | 412                | 239                | 309     | 48       | 442     | 96                 | 353   | 13          | 23     |
| MADISON       | 1,029 | 177                | 166                | 187     | 23       | 120     | 21                 | 262   | 21          | 7      |
| MEACHER       | 650   | 200                | 80                 | 132     | 18       | 94      | 24                 | 52    | 4           | 5      |
| MISSOULA      | 691   | 226                | 31                 | 154     | 12       | 64      | 9                  | 148   | 4           | 9      |

Table 7

## FOREIGN BORN IN MONTANA'S COUNTIES IN 1890

| COUNTY        | CANADA | IRELAND | ENGLAND | SCOTLAND | WALES | GERMANY | SWEDEN<br>& NORWAY | CHINA | ALL OTHERS | TOTAL<br>FOREIGN<br>BORN POP. |
|---------------|--------|---------|---------|----------|-------|---------|--------------------|-------|------------|-------------------------------|
| BEAVERHEAD    | 279    | 161     | 162     | 51       | 24    | 191     | 87                 | 93    | 168        | 1,216                         |
| CASCADE       | 782    | 269     | 278     | 145      | 38    | 368     | 525                | 23    | 195        | 3,174                         |
| CHOTEAU       | 436    | 225     | 122     | 67       | 2     | 211     | 187                | 113   | 134        | 1,427                         |
| CUSTER        | 168    | 249     | 148     | 70       | 5     | 305     | 275                | 19    | 161        | 1,398                         |
| DAWSON        | 145    | 100     | 82      | 22       | 2     | 84      | 119                | 4     | 40         | 598                           |
| DEER LODGE    | 1,255  | 1,111   | 735     | 158      | 116   | 615     | 641                | 452   | 605        | 5,687                         |
| FERGUS        | 206    | 88      | 117     | 62       | 8     | 151     | 75                 | 9     | 64         | 780                           |
| GALLATIN      | 194    | 110     | 157     | 74       | 31    | 154     | 111                | 39    | 124        | 994                           |
| JEFFERSON     | 461    | 273     | 359     | 53       | 20    | 245     | 338                | 47    | 289        | 2,086                         |
| LEWIS & CLARK | 1,039  | 716     | 743     | 173      | 33    | 1,398   | 922                | 605   | 738        | 6,368                         |
| MADISON       | 186    | 151     | 116     | 26       | 24    | 169     | 48                 | 157   | 168        | 945                           |
| MEACHER       | 302    | 175     | 146     | 109      | 12    | 163     | 152                | 38    | 115        | 1,212                         |
| MISSOULA      | 1,396  | 435     | 415     | 113      | 17    | 426     | 822                | 406   | 419        | 4,149                         |
| PARK          | 326    | 228     | 267     | 194      | 30    | 237     | 265                | 24    | 137        | 1,708                         |
| SILVER BOW    | 1,773  | 2,308   | 2,577   | 250      | 351   | 622     | 561                | 589   | 149        | 10,659                        |
| YELLOWSTONE   | 92     | 49      | 57      | 21       | 6     | 69      | 49                 | 15    | 37         | 395                           |

Table 8

## FOREIGN BORN IN MONTANA'S COUNTIES IN 1900

| COUNTY        | TOTAL  | AUSTRIA | CANADA<br>ENGLISH | CANADA<br>FRENCH | CHINA | DENMARK | ENGLAND |
|---------------|--------|---------|-------------------|------------------|-------|---------|---------|
| BEAVERHEAD    | 1,250  | 49      | 143               | 76               | 73    | 76      | 126     |
| BROADWATER    | 546    | 6       | 83                | 7                | 15    | 6       | 80      |
| CARBON        | 1,712  | 51      | 157               | 11               | 2     | 31      | 220     |
| CASCADE       | 8,216  | 1,055   | 1,533             | 199              | 5     | 89      | 769     |
| CHOTEAU       | 3,515  | 15      | 5,582             | 205              | 80    | 70      | 222     |
| CUSTER        | 1,221  | 12      | 143               | 55               | 16    | 34      | 112     |
| DAWSON        | 503    | 3       | 101               | 19               | 2     | 24      | 57      |
| DEER LODGE    | 5,924  | 656     | 678               | 413              | 79    | 134     | 365     |
| FERUS         | 1,435  | 18      | 357               | 110              | 14    | 14      | 150     |
| FLATHEAD      | 2,225  | 30      | 481               | 134              | 47    | 45      | 136     |
| GALLATIN      | 1,346  | 45      | 250               | 36               | 52    | 37      | 120     |
| GRANITE       | 1,372  | 22      | 292               | 49               | 64    | 11      | 281     |
| JEFFERSON     | 1,814  | 48      | 264               | 113              | 56    | 31      | 113     |
| LEWIS & CLARK | 5,458  | 363     | 571               | 292              | 323   | 93      | 697     |
| MADISON       | 1,261  | 26      | 277               | 36               | 77    | 31      | 192     |
| NEACHER       | 656    | 4       | 114               | 17               | 7     | 14      | 84      |
| MISSOULA      | 3,606  | 17      | 914               | 633              | 199   | 41      | 163     |
| PARK          | 2,103  | 266     | 224               | 31               | 40    | 29      | 234     |
| RAVALLI       | 1,116  | 2       | 387               | 32               | 36    | 28      | 95      |
| SILVER BOW    | 17,679 | 847     | 1,999             | 877              | 376   | 142     | 3,555   |
| SWEET GRASS   | 725    | 3       | 99                | 9                | 18    | 16      | 64      |
| TETON         | 999    | 4       | 296               | 66               | 16    | 7       | 86      |
| VALLEY        | 895    | 16      | 177               | 81               | —     | 6       | 64      |
| YELLOWSTONE   | 1,080  | 16      | 200               | 15               | 84    | 28      | 95      |

Table 8 (Cont'd)

| COUNTY        | FINLAND | GERMANY | IRELAND | ITALY | JAPAN | NORWAY | SCOTLAND | SWEDEN |
|---------------|---------|---------|---------|-------|-------|--------|----------|--------|
| BEAVERHEAD    | —       | 153     | 105     | 138   | 89    | 20     | 34       | 74     |
| BROADWATER    | 8       | 96      | 99      | 7     | —     | 23     | 20       | 54     |
| CARBON        | 382     | 91      | 120     | 104   | 26    | 147    | 160      | 102    |
| CASCADE       | 582     | 787     | 516     | 197   | 24    | 558    | 395      | 906    |
| CHOTEAU       | 29      | 429     | 293     | 123   | 612   | 233    | 117      | 381    |
| CUSTER        | 12      | 204     | 111     | 98    | —     | 144    | 93       | 115    |
| DAWSON        | —       | 53      | 56      | —     | —     | 87     | 32       | 48     |
| DEER LODGE    | 170     | 556     | 1,395   | 198   | 132   | 153    | 134      | 532    |
| FERGUS        | —       | 208     | 100     | 11    | —     | 106    | 147      | 78     |
| FLATHEAD      | 7       | 362     | 185     | 13    | 303   | 137    | 87       | 137    |
| GALLATIN      | 10      | 202     | 122     | 24    | 1     | 42     | 57       | 142    |
| GRANITE       | 77      | 111     | 146     | 22    | —     | 43     | 26       | 151    |
| JEFFERSON     | 84      | 184     | 187     | 79    | —     | 135    | 53       | 77     |
| LEWIS & CLARK | 38      | 1,092   | 481     | 29    | 4     | 304    | 159      | 592    |
| MADISON       | 5       | 227     | 153     | 8     | —     | 23     | 34       | 60     |
| MEAGHER       | 12      | 89      | 62      | —     | —     | 102    | 63       | 33     |
| MISSOULA      | 41      | 322     | 180     | 22    | 399   | 105    | 65       | 335    |
| PARK          | 3       | 229     | 128     | 126   | 343   | 71     | 155      | 139    |
| RAVALLI       | 38      | 112     | 106     | 4     | 2     | 37     | 23       | 104    |
| SILVER BOW    | 591     | 1,214   | 4,502   | 693   | —     | 355    | 354      | 754    |
| SWEET GRASS   | —       | 43      | —       | 2     | —     | 291    | 30       | 43     |
| TETON         | 5       | 81      | —       | 10    | 66    | 90     | 64       | 51     |
| VALLEY        | —       | 97      | 31      | —     | 308   | 26     | 36       | 27     |
| YELLOWSTONE   | 8       | 193     | 104     | —     | 11    | 73     | 80       | 93     |

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

### A. BOOKS

- Abbott, Newton C. Montana in the Making. Billings, Montana: Gazette Printing Co., 1943.
- Bernard, Jesse. American Community Behavior. New York: Dryden Press, 1949.
- Blanchard, John. Caravans to the North West. New York: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1940.
- Bogue, Donald J., Internal Migration-Michigan. Ohio: Scripps Foundation, Miami University, 1952.
- Brinley, Thomas. Migration and Economic Growth. London: Cambridge University Press, 1954.
- Bury, John B. The Invasion of Europe by the Barbarians. London: Mc Millan & Co., 1928.
- Gist, Nowel Pitts. Internal Migration. Columbia: University of Missouri, 1949.
- Haddon, Alfred C. The Wanderings of People. Cambridge: The University Press, 1912.
- Kellor, Francis. Migration and the Future. New York: George H. Duran Co., 1920.
- Kulischer, Eugene M., Internal Migration-Europe. London: P.S. King & Co., 1943.
- Ryan, P.E. Migration & Social Welfare. New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1940.
- Schechtman, J.B. Internal Migration-Europe. New York: Oxford University Press, 1946.
- Scott, E.J. Negro Migration During War. New York: Oxford University Press, 1934.
- Smith, T. Lynn. Population Analysis. Mc Graw Hill Book Company, 1948.
- Thorntwaite, Charles W. Internal Migration in United States. New York: Oxford University Press, 1934.

## B. PERIODICALS

Factors Influencing Trends in Employment, Social Security Bulletin, August, 1947.

Goldstein, Harold. The Changing Occupational Structure. Monthly Labor Review, December, 1947.

Osborn, Fairfield. Crowded Off the Earth. The Atlantic Monthly, Vol. 180, No. 3, March 1948.

Thomas, William I. The Psychology of Race Prejudice. The American Journal of Sociology, Vol. IX, September, 1935.